

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

FATHER MATTHEW.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

"Twine for the conqueror's brow  
A wreath that will never fade,  
To him let earth's conqueror's bow,  
In dust be their honors laid:  
There is the might of the spear and sword,  
Hither, with the spirit of the Lord,  
In the armor of righteousness, went forth  
And conquered the conqueror of the earth.

Let the Emerald Isle rejoice!  
The sons of the brave are free!  
A nation, as with one voice,  
Has proclaimed its liberty!  
They have thrown aside the maddening bowl,  
And stand in the freedom of mind and soul,  
With the standard of Temperance unfurled,  
Soon may it wave o'er a ransomed world!

Joy to the Emerald Isle!  
She has conquered her deadliest foe,  
No more shall the demon beguile  
Her sons to unseemable woe.  
The spirit of evil has triumphed long,  
But the power of truth from his fetters strong  
Has released the captives who long have been  
The slaves of a desolating sin.

Honored and blessed be the name  
Of Matthew, the friend of the poor!  
He has kindled a holier flame  
Than the world ever witnessed before;  
A flame that is spreading far and wide,  
With the power of an overwhelming tide.  
It has crossed the ocean, and won to those  
Who attempt its onward march to oppose!

It has crossed the ocean, and here,  
By the side of our liberty pole,  
The sons of old Ireland will rear  
The standard of freedom of soul.  
Long may the banner of Temperance wave  
In the land of the free and the home of the brave!  
A harvest of blessings will spring from its roots,  
And ages to come will rejoice in its fruits.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Wenver &amp; Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, July 2, 1841.

FOR CONGRESS:

[THIRD DISTRICT.]

James H. Raiston,

Of Quincy.

Democratic Candidate for Congress.

We this week place the name of JAMES H. RAISTON at the head of our paper, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. We do so, from the acknowledged fact, that he is better acquainted throughout the district than any other individual that has yet been mentioned by either of our contemporaries. Much as we esteem the several individuals placed before the party for their support, we are convinced that Mr. R. is much the strongest man, and can unite the party better than either of the gentlemen already named. His acquaintance formed in public life, his untarnished private character, and his sterling and unflinching democracy, cannot fail to give him that influence among the people which few can command. We therefore express our preferences in his behalf, and should the party unite on him, we entertain no doubts as to his success. We understand that he has already entered the field, and if energy, sound principles, and moral worth can accomplish anything, the democracy have nothing to fear.

"Fiscal Agent," alias National Bank.

In today's paper we publish the plan recommended by Secretary Ewing for the establishment of a National Bank, under the new style of "FISCAL AGENT," and judging from the language used by the leading prints of the Administration, it meets with but little favor from those who should be its friends. The New York Courier & Enquirer—the same print that sold itself to the old U. S. Bank for \$50,000—holds the following language in regard to this new scheme:

"It is not such a Bank as the Whig party desire; it is not such a Bank as the exigencies of the country require; and it is not such a project for a Bank as the people of the United States had a right to expect from Mr. Ewing."

The language of this Whig print may possibly only be the sentiments of those of the Administration party who desire the creation of a National Bank, for considerations similar to those received by the Courier; but the apparently cold indifference with which this hybrid creature is received by the party generally, indicates that few are willing to become sponsors for this illegitimate, half-formed, semi-ambitious bantling. Never was there a more lame attempt to resuscitate the constitutional weakness of any creature, than this attempt made and matured in the yesty brains of Secretary Ewing and his confidants, and appearances indicate that it will be strangled in its cradle, with no tear to mourn, or hand to close the blood-shot eyes of this poor, dejected, constitutionless being.

The plan of Secretary Ewing was evidently drawn for the purpose of freeing a National Bank from constitutional objections, in order that the President and such members of Congress who have heretofore pronounced such an institution unconstitutional, might unite with the more unscrupulous, and thus carry the measure. In order to effect this, it will be seen that the Secretary recommends that the Bank be established in the District of Columbia, with branches in the several States—assuming the position that Congress possesses the power to charter corporations within the District. But how is this? The question is thus met by the veteran Ritchie: "The question comes back to us, can Congress establish a Bank indirectly in the States, which they cannot constitutionally establish directly? Can they establish a Bank in the District, with 'power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposit in the several States, with the assent of the States?' The question was settled by Mr. Madison, on high principles, in his celebrated Veto to the Bonus Bill of March 3, 1817—in which he maintains the following doctrine: 'If a general power to construct roads and canals and to improve the navigation of water courses, with the train of powers incident thereto, be not possessed by Congress, the assent of the States, in the mode provided by the bill, cannot confer the power. THE

ONLY CASES in which the consent of cession of particular States can extend the power of Congress, are those specified and provided for in the Constitution."

The Crops.

The Pittsburg Manufacturer, of the 12th ult. says: "We regret to hear the most disheartening accounts from all parts of the country, that the crops this season will be very short. The extremely long drought that commenced at the cessation of cold rains in April, has had the most injurious effect on the wheat and oats, and if it continues much longer the corn crop that promised tolerably fair at first, will also be much injured."

The Belleville (St. Clair Co. Ills.) Advocate, of the 19th ult. says: "We have been at some pains to enquire as to the prospect of the crops in this and the adjacent counties, the present season, and regret to learn that we find them but slim. In some sections the old and inveterate enemy, the army worm, has made its appearance, sweeping entire fields, and partially destroying others.—The oat crop, which is generally a sure and profitable one, this season will prove an almost entire failure. In many portions of the country, wheat, corn and barley look quite unpromising; but, in some isolated spots these crops look tolerably fair."

The crops in the South-west portion of Ohio, appear to be quite unpromising this season. The prospects of the crops in the Scioto valley are thus represented by the Chillicothe Advertiser, of the 12th ultimo: "The wheat fields in this and the surrounding counties, we have been informed from different sources, present a very unpromising appearance; and although on alluvial soils the corn crops may be able to sustain a further continuance of dry weather without material injury, they will suffer very severely on the more precarious soil of the uplands if it should continue as dry as at present."

It is expected that Gov. CARLIN will be in this place on the 7th inst. He contemplates visiting the Canal. The citizens will heartily welcome the long tried and sincere friend of this great work.

Melancholy Accident.

We learn that Mr. JAMES J. CLAPP, an esteemed citizen of Bristol, Kendall county, Ills., on Friday last, whilst engaged at work at the saw mill in that place, met an untimely grave. In attempting to roll logs to the mill, he accidentally became entangled among them and one of a large sized rolled over him and crushed him to death.

Mr. C. was an industrious and esteemed citizen of Bristol, and his untimely and melancholy death has cast sorrow and gloom over the minds of his many friends and acquaintances.

"The Liberty Ticket."

The Abolitionists in this Congressional District have nominated Mr. FREDERICK COLLINS, of Adams county, as their candidate for representative to the 27th Congress. The Genius of Liberty has placed his name at the "mast-head," under the imposing title of "Liberty Ticket." Thus, Mr. Stuart has an opponent at last, and if the warm weather continues his friends will be strong enough to elect him—some of them will smell so at least.

New Catholic Church.

We are gratified to learn that the Catholic Society of this place is making laudable efforts to erect a large and splendid place of public worship in this place. The location is on La Salle street, between the new public square and the canal—is handsomely situated, and well calculated for the praiseworthy enterprise of this Religious Society. The Corner Stone is to be laid on Sunday, the 4th of July. Ceremonies to commence at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Rev. Mr. RAGO, and the Rev. Mr. PAULONI are deserving of great credit for their efficient efforts to better the condition and correct the habits of the laborers in this section of the country. We hope they may meet with that encouragement from the citizens, which their philanthropic efforts deserve.

U. S. Marshals for Illinois.

The U. S. Marshal, for this State (Col. Prentiss) has appointed the following Deputies: Col. John B. Hundly, Alton. Peter Van Bergen, Springfield. William P. Whittle, formerly of this county, to reside in Chicago.

The last named gentleman will doubtless give general satisfaction to the inhabitants of this section of the State. In politics he agrees with the present National Administration, whilst his opponents have no cause of complaint by the appointment of Mr. W. who is well qualified for this important station. We hope the other appointments will prove equally satisfactory, and thus balance the evil inflicted on the character of the nation by the appointment of important public officers, who were notoriously destitute of character or ability, and no recommendation in their favor save the sacrilegious ceremonies performed over the defunct carcass of a chicken.

Bank of Michigan.—An injunction has been placed upon the Bank of Michigan, by the Chancellor, at the instance of the Attorney General. It must now wind up its affairs, and if justice were meted out to the conductors of the concern, the editor of the Philadelphia Times might dispose of a number of copies of his new music, entitled "The Financier's Quick Step and Penitential Gallopade," with variations from hard labor to solitary confinement. The President of the Bank already understands how to "finger the notes."

Hungry, Very!—In Carroll county, Indiana, there are no less than twenty candidates for a few county offices. This thirst for power, together with the present proprietor and editor of the "Express" presents the most convincing proof of the degeneracy of the times that we have ever witnessed.

New Corporation.—The New York New Era says: "It is proposed that Congress incorporate Mr. Epy, the rain-king, with a capital of \$300,000,000, with the privilege of branches, to 'regulate' the weather." Solitude Ewing's Clay

Bank can't stand the rain (reign) of this new and important "Fiscal Agent."

Mr. Ewing's "Physical Agent" is recommended by the medical fraternity as an infallible cure of the "Bank Robber Dysentery," now raging in the Atlantic cities.

"Down East" Pamphlet Pies.—The Senate of Connecticut rejected the bill from the House of Representatives of that State, granting a small sum of money for the erection of a monument over the bones of the Connecticut men at the massacre of Wyoming. The prospect of short crops of pumpkins and onions was urged as an objection to the bill.

A Wire Bridge.—A wire suspension bridge is about to be erected at Fairmount, Philadelphia; the money has been provided, and the work contracted for. This will be the first bridge of the kind in this country.

The Albany and West Stockbridge railroad company announce their resolution to have cars running from Albany to Boston by November 1st.

Nichols & Biddle.—A suit was instituted against Nicholas Biddle, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, June 9, by the officers of the United States Bank, in the District Court of the United States. The work has now commenced, and wherewith will end, and who will escape unscathed, is more than can now be told.

Hon. Henry Hubbard was nominated on the 10th ult. as the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

Hon. Francis Thomas, late M. C. has been nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor of Maryland, in opposition to Hon. W. C. Johnson.

Horrible Affair at the Penitentiary.—Escape of Convicts.—The St. Louis Gazette, of the 17th ult. says: "By the steamboat Shawnee, which arrived last evening, from the Missouri river, we learn that a revolt took place among the prisoners in the Penitentiary, in Jefferson City, on Monday last, which resulted in the murder of the Overseer, (Mr. William Bullard,) and the escape of eight of the convicts.—We understand that the murder was the result of a conspiracy—of which the ring-leaders were Berry and Johnson. They decoyed the Overseer into a saddler's shop, on the pretence that they wanted instruction as to some matter—and having induced him to step to look under a bench, killed him by a blow from a mallet or hammer. They then made a signal, which was understood by the rest—seized a brace of pistols from Bullard's person, and the keys, with which they opened the doors for the escape of themselves and others. All this happened about two o'clock in the day. Only one guard was on duty at the time—who fired on the escaping prisoners without effect."

Senator Benton.—The editor of the Pennsylvania Statesman has seen a letter from Col. Benton, the distinguished Senator from Missouri, dated the 8th ult., in answer to one informing him of the movement in Springfield in his favor, in which he positively declines a nomination for the Presidency in 1844.

The drought at the South is said to be unexampled and the vegetation is suffering greatly.

Gen. Armistead has arrived in Washington from Florida. He states that sickness prevails to a great extent among the troops now in the Territory.

Atrocious Murder in the Ohio Penitentiary.—One of the inside keepers of the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus, a young man named Cyrus Sells, was murdered by one of the convicts on the 9th ult. He had just come into one of the workshops in the morning, and was combing his hair, when the convict, whose name is James Clark, struck him on the back of the head with a hand axe and felled him to the ground. He repeated the blows till the head of his victim was nearly severed from his body. Another convict attempted to interfere, and narrowly escaped a severe blow aimed at him by Clark. Clark was committed for highway robbery, and is represented to be a perfect fiend. The murderer is supposed to have been prompted by a revenge for punishments inflicted upon Clark for his bad conduct.

Bravo! Well Done!—The St. Louis Pennant says: "A small boy only 13 years old, caught a cat-fish on the morning of the 8th inst., which weighed 152 pounds. After he got him fairly hooked, the fish made a plunge, and drew the little fellow under the water; nothing daunted his courage, however, and he scrambled out again, line in hand, and after a hard contest, succeeded in drawing his prize to the edge of the water, where a boatman straddled him and rode him ashore."

Foreign News.

Arrival of the Columbia.

The Columbia steamship arrived at Boston on the 16th ult. after a passage of 13 days. She brings Liverpool dates up to the 5th, and London to the 4th ult.

Trade of all kinds is dull in England, and money scarce. Teas rose 3d a pound in consequence of the news from China.

Lord Stanley has withdrawn his famous registration bill for the present session.

Nothing important has been done in either house of parliament. The debate on Peel's "no confidence motion" was commenced on the 27th of May, and was continued next night.

It is stated on the best authority that the dissolution of Parliament will take place about the 12. of June. The proclamation is ready and only awaits the queen's signature. The new parliament is to meet on the 4th of August.

There is no news to encourage the belief that the steamer President is saved. The captain of the Fortitude, which arrived at Liverpool on the 4th from Buenos Ayres, saw a disabled steamer in lat. 47 N. lon 24 30 W., but little hope is entertained that it was the President.

The overland mail from Bombay, May 2, arrived at London on the 24 ult. The intelligence from the east is highly important.

Accounts from Syria to the 14th May represent the country to be in a highly excited state, and an outbreak was daily expected. The French had been distributing a considerable quantity of money.

The latest news from Macao is to the 31st of March. Keshen's continued procrastination, having at length exhausted Captain Elliott's patience, a steamer was despatched from Macao Feb. 14th, with the draft of a treaty for the approval of the imperial high commissioner. The commander of the steamer was ordered to wait at the Bogue for a reply until the 18th, and in the event of his not receiving one by that day, to return immediately to Macao. This he accordingly did, on the 24 a notification of the renewal of hostilities was issued to her Britannic majesty's subjects. On the morning of the 25th three howitzers and a party of Sepoys was landed at Chuen-pee from the Nemesis and other boats of the squadron. The Chinese kept up a desultory fire while the darkness lasted. Before dawn a battery had been erected with sand bags, and the guns got into position. From these, as soon as it was sufficiently light, the British returned the fire of the Chinese, at 11 a.m. the signal was given for the squadron to weigh. At noon the action had become general, and shortly afterwards the whole of the force was in the possession of the British. Official notice was issued on the same day by the Commodore, authorizing merchant vessels to proceed to the Bogue. The number of prisoners taken by the English is estimated at 1000, and the killed and wounded on the Chinese are said to be very numerous.

Secretary Ewing's plan for a "Fiscal Agent," alias NATIONAL BANK.

The following plan has been proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, for the establishment of a National Bank:

"It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of 30 millions of dollars, with the power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposit in the several States, with the assent of the States; but that the Government subscribe one fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposit act of June 24, 1836, shall be paid into the treasury of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of, such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions provided and imposed by that act.

"And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on her own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

"In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying to the States the fourth instalment under the deposit act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest; and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that in case the proceeds of the public lands should be assigned to the States, those proceeds should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purpose aforesaid.

"In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but, if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

"It is proposed that the affairs of the bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders at their annual meeting. A President to be chosen by the directors out of their own body.

"That the branches be managed by not more than seven, nor less than five directors, two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

"It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government. That the public moneys be deposited in it; and when there, that they be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States, and that the deposits be not removed except by law, and that the notes of the said Bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that the payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be by checks on said Bank.

"That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent free of charge.

"The ordinary powers and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed, in order to prevent over-banking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stocks, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure the bill holders and other creditors of the Bank, from danger of loss, it is proposed—

"To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum, but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon, to be made afterwards good—and when a surplus accumulates, exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

"That the amount of debts which it may at any one time, shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposits. That the debts at any time due to the Bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and 75 per cent. thereon;

and that when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

"That it shall not deal in any thing except coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

"That it shall take no more than six per cent. upon loans.

"That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bill of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

"That no debt shall be renewed.

"That it shall not at any time loan the U. States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than one hundred thousand dollars, nor either for a longer time than one hundred days unless authorized by law.

"That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

"That it shall issue no note of a less denomination than ten dollars.

"That the officers of the institution shall not, be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officer, as maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted.

The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

"To prevent or expose any fraud or indelicacy in the management of the institution; to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; to a committee of either House of Congress; to each of the directors of the bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatsoever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to, and intended for circulation; but may sell drafts, not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission and exchange.

"That the Bank shall not suspend specie payment—that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

"That no other Bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

"And providing that it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said corporation to place offices of discount and deposit wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue."

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

—Extra Session—

Tuesday, June 8.—House.—The chair announced the standing committees; also the names of Messrs. Sergeant, Adams, Pope, W. Cost Johnson, W. C. Dawson, Botts, McKay, McKeon, and Rhett, as constituting the select committee on the subject of the currency.

Mr. Ingersoll rose and moved that the vote of yesterday on the amendment of Mr. Adams to the resolution of Mr. Wise (which amendment exempts from the rules of the last House, which have been adopted by the present House, the 21st rule), be reconsidered. He said he had received a petition on the subject, and was desirous to express his views. Mr. Everett submitted that it was not in order to make the motion, and objected to its reception. The motion and objection being entered on the journal, it was agreed to let both lay over till to-morrow.

Mr. Adams, from the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the U. S.

June 9.—Senate.—Mr. Woodbury submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate if any application had been made officially to him, or to the State or Treasury Department, by the holders of state stocks, respecting the payment or assumption of them by the national government.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law. The bill having had its third reading, the question was, "Shall the bill pass?" A discussion of great length followed upon the merits of the Sub-Treasury system, in which Messrs. Woodbury, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Tallmadge, McRoberts, Young, and Wright participated. When the question was taken on the final passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 18. And the Senate adjourned.

House.—The motion offered by Mr. Ingersoll on the previous day for a reconsideration of the vote rescinding the 21st rule of the House, was taken up. Mr. Everett insisted upon excepting to the reception of the motion, and the House became involved in one of those intricate questions of order which so constantly distract its attention and consume its time. When, after a number of members had spoken to the question of order, and no action being had upon it, Mr. Ingersoll, without further contest, took the floor, and went on to explain why he should vote for the adoption of the 21st rule. After speaking about an hour and a half he gave way to a motion to adjourn, reserving to himself the floor for to-morrow.

June 10.—Senate.—Mr. Clay introduced a bill making appropriations, for a limited time, of the proceeds of the public lands. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henderson (Miss.) introduced a

bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Mr. Walker spoke earnestly in behalf of speedy action on this bill, and said it was looked to by the country as one of the most important objects of the special session. Mr. Clay said he was in favor of the bill, and the only reason why he had not included it in the special objects of this session was, an apprehension that it would not pass in the short time to which the session would be limited. The bill was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Rives renewed his motion to refer so much of the President's message as relates to our foreign relations, to the common Foreign Relations.

Mr. Buchanan took occasion to discuss the recent correspondence of Messrs. Webster and Fox. He criticised particularly the letter of Mr. Fox and the instructions to Mr. Crittenden. The letter of the British minister, he said, was haughty and overbearing—it contained distinctly a threat, in the sentence warning the President to reflect upon the consequences of not releasing McLeod, which threat should have been met with spirit instantly. He then drew a picture of the manner in which the insolence of the British functionary would have been received by the "Old Roman." Would there have been, he asked, any hemming and hawing in that case—any shuffling, or dilatory action; or would the indignant hero have sent Mr. Fox to his employers with a reply in regard to which there could be no mistake?

Mr. B. objected to Mr. Webster's course in sending Crittenden to Lockport, with instructions that were derogatory to the character of the general government and impertinent towards the state of N. York. In the face of the British threat, he said, that officer was hurried off to Lockport, and instructed to employ counsel for McLeod. To think of conciliating the British government by consenting to her demands is a miserable policy. Submission to one wrong is the sure forerunner of another. Resistance checks wrong, but to yield once renders it necessary to yield again, and so on, until we have been completely prostrated before her power.

Mr. B. condemned Mr. Webster's interpretation of the laws of nations, and showed, from Vattel, and other writers, that the U. S. had a right to hold McLeod. Suppose, he said, Col. McNabb had robbed the mail, would the justification of the British government have exempted him from seizure and punishment? Or, suppose a party should now be formed to rescue McLeod, and they were captured, would the subsequent approval of the colonial authorities take the case out of the statutes, over-ride the laws of a sovereign state, suspend the functions of her most sacred tribunals? Certainly not; the doctrine were in itself an absurdity.

He concluded by referring to our prospects of success should a war take place. The U. S., he said, was not a weak nation; it was strong; strong in its people, strong in its principles, strong in its cause. But he did not anticipate a war, and would not therefore indulge speculations as to the result of an improbable event.

Mr. Rives replied to Mr. B. He defended the document of Mr. Webster, passed a high eulogium upon his character, and sustained the interpretation he had put upon the laws of nations. Regarding the invasion under Captain Drew as a military aggression, he contended that persons in expeditions of that character were mere instruments of their government, entirely irresponsible for their enterprise. He cited Vattel (b. iii. c. 11) in support of this view of the subject, and also adverted to the attack on Copenhagen, and the promissory with which Great Britain sent a squadron to the mouth of the Tagus to compel the release of British subjects who had been detained by Don Miguel. The instruments, he said, employed in these expeditions were not considered as responsible for the injuries which resulted from their acts.

After Mr. Rives had concluded his remarks, Mr. Choate took the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

House.—After several petitions and memorials on different subjects had been presented and referred, the Speaker announced the first business in order to be the motion of Mr. Ingersoll to reconsider the vote on the 21st rule.

Mr. Ingersoll having the floor, resumed his remarks and addressed the House at some length, when Mr. J. C. Clark of N. Y. moved the previous question, but at the request of Mr. Marshall withdrew it, on condition that Mr. M. would renew it. Mr. Marshall then took the floor and spoke for about two hours and a half in support of the motion to reconsider with great force and eloquence. "It was his maiden speech," says a correspondent of the Louisville Advertiser, "and is highly praised—even by Mr. Adams, against whom he directed all the shafts of wit, ridicule and eloquence he could muster." On concluding, he renewed the call for the previous question, which was sustained, and the main question being put, the house decided not to reconsider—yeas 110, nays 110.

Mr. Wise then called up the motion made by Mr. Fornance, to reconsider the vote by which the house had adopted a resolution appointing a committee to report rules for the government of the house, to adopt the rules of the last house, &c.